

the treat which it contained. In other respects the two demands were the same; so that, at the outset of this inquiry, we have the opinions of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the body of their friends in the two Houses of Congress to plead against themselves.

I next refer to the arguments which have been used by my friends who have preceded me especially the opening speech of the Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Buchanan,] and his pertinent and conclusive quotation from Vattel. The whole argument was close and pointed; and the quotation was absolutely irresistible. It was in these words:—

"However, as it is impossible for the last regulated State, or the most upright and absolute sovereign, to demand his pleasure all the actions of his subjects, and to confine them to every occasion to the most exact obedience, it would be unjust to impinge on the nation or the sovereign every fault committed by the citizens. We might, not, then, to say, in general, that we have received an injury from a nation, because we have received it from one of its members."

"But if a nation or its chief approves and ratifies the act of the members, then the public opinion and the law of the party is then to consider the nation as the real author of the injury, of which the citizen was perhaps only the instrument."

"If the offended State has in her power the individual who has done the injury, she may, without scruple, bring him to justice and punish him. If he has escaped, and returned to his own country, she ought to apply to his sovereign to have justice done in the case."

This is the case before us. The malefactor is taken, and is in the hands of justice. His imputed crime is murder, arson and robbery. His Government, by assuming his crime, cannot absolve his guilt, nor defeat our right to try and punish him according to law. The assumption of his act only adds to the number of the culpable, and gives us an additional offender to deal with them, if we choose. We may proceed against one or both; but to give up the individual when we have him, without redress from the nation, which justifies him, is to throw away the advantage which chance or fortune has put into our hands, and to make a virtual, if not actual, surrender, of all claim to redress whatsoever.

The law of nations is clear, and the law of the patriots heart is equally clear. The case needs no book, no more than the hanging of Arbuthnot and Ambroster required the justification of books when General Jackson was in the hammocks and marshes of Florida. A band of foreign volunteers, without knowing what they were going to do, but ready to follow their file leader to the devil, steal across a boundary river in the night attack unarmed people asleep upon the soil, and under the flag of their Country, give no quarter—make no prisoners—distinguish not between young and old—innocent or guilty—kill all—add fire to the sword—send the vessel and its contents over the falls in flames—and run back under cover of the same darkness which has concealed their approach. All this in time of peace. And then to call this an act of war, for which the perpetrators are not amenable, and for which redress must be had by fighting or negotiating with the nation to which they belong. This is absurd. It is futile and ridiculous. Common sense condemns it. The heart condemns it. Jackson's example in Florida condemns it; and we should render ourselves contemptible if we took any such weak and pusile course.

Mr. Fox, no where says this act was done by the sovereign's command. He shows, in fact, that it was not so done; and we know that it was not. It was the act of volunteers, unknown to the British Government until it was over, and unassumed by them for three years after it occurred. The act occurred in December, 1837; our Minister, Mr. Stevenson, demanded redress for it in the Spring of 1838. The British Government did not then assume it, nor did they assume it at all until McLeod was caught. Then, for the first time, they assume and justify, and evidently for the mere purpose of extricating McLeod. The assumption is void. Governments cannot assume the crimes of individuals. It is only as a military enterprise that this offence can be assumed; and we know this affair was no such enterprise, and is not even represented as such by the British Minister. He calls it a "transaction." Three times in one paragraph he calls it a "transaction;" and who ever heard of a fight, or a battle, being characterised as a transaction? We apply the term to an affair of business, but never to a military operation. How can we have a military operation without war? without the knowledge of the sovereign? without the forms and preliminaries which the laws of nations exact? This was no military enterprise in form, or in substance. It was no attack upon a fort, or a ship of war, or a body of troops. It was no attack of soldiers upon soldiers, but of assassins upon the sleeping and the defenceless. Our American defenders of this act go beyond the British in exalting it into a military enterprise. They take different ground, and higher ground, than the British, in setting up that defense; and are just as wrong now as they were in the case of Arbuthnot and Ambroster.

Incorrect in point of national law, I hold these instructions to have been derogatory to us in point of national character, and given with most precipitate haste when they should not have been given at all. They were given under a formal, deliberate official threat from the minister; and a thousand unofficial threats from high and respectable sources. The minister says:—

"But, be that as it may, her Majesty's Government formally demanded, upon the grounds already stated, the immediate release of McLeod; and her Majesty's Government entreated the President of the United States to take into his most deliberate consideration the serious nature of the consequences which must ensue from a rejection of this demand."

Nothing could be more precise and formal than this demand—nothing more significant and palpable than this menace. It is such as should have prevented any answer—such as should have suspended diplomatic intercourse—until it was withdrawn. Instead of that, a most sudden and precipitate answer is given; and one that grants all that the British demanded, and more too; and that without asking anything from them. It is given with a haste which seems to preclude the possibility of regular deliberation, cabinet council, and official form. The letter of Mr. Fox bears date the 12th of March, which was Friday, and may have been delivered in office hours of that day. The instruction to Mr. Crittenden was delivered on the 15th of March, which was Monday, and a copy delivered to Mr. Fox. This was the answer to the demand and the threat; and thus the answer was given in two

days; for Sunday, as the lawyers call it, is ~~die~~ ~~now~~; that is to say, no day for business; and it is hardly to be presumed that an Administration which seems to be returning to the Church and the body of their friends in the two Houses of Congress to plead against themselves.

I next refer to the arguments which have been

used by my friends who have preceded me especially the opening speech of the Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Buchanan,] and his pertinent and conclusive quotation from Vattel. The whole argument was close and pointed; and the quotation was absolutely irresistible. It was in these words:—

"Sir, I hold it to have been derogatory to our national character to have given any answer at all, much less the one that was given, while a threat was hanging over our heads. What must be the effect of yielding to demands under such circumstances?" Certainly degradation—national degradation—and an encouragement to Great Britain to continue her aggressive course upon us.

That nation pressing us in the Northeast and Northwest; she is searching our ships on the coast of Africa; she gives liberty to our slaves

wrecked on her islands in their transit from one of our ports to another; she nurtured in London the Societies which produced the San Domingo insurrection, and which are preparing a similar insurrection for us, and she is the mistress of subjects who hold immense debts against our

States, and for the payment of which the national guarantee, or the public lands, are wanted.

She has many points of aggressive contact upon us; and what is the effect of this tame submission—this abject surrender of McLeod, without a word of redress for the affair of the Caroline, and under a public threat—what is the effect of this but to encourage her to press us and threaten us on every point? It must increase her arrogance, and encourage her encroachments, and induce her to go on until submission to further outrage becomes impossible, and war results from the cowardice which courage would have prevented.

On this head the history of many nations is full of impressive lessons, and none more so than that of Great Britain. It is a nation of brave people; but they have sometimes had ministers who were not brave, and whose timidity has ended in involving their country in all the calamities of war, after subjecting it to all the disgrace of pusillanimous submission to Foreign insult. The Administration of Sir Robert Walpole, long, cowardly, and corrupt—tyrannical at home and cringing abroad—was a single instance of this, and, as a warning to ourselves, I will read a passage from English history to show his conduct, and the consequences of it. I read from Smollett, and from his account of the Spanish depredations, and insults upon English subjects, which were continued the whole term of Walpole's Administration, and ended in bringing the universal war which raged throughout Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and cost the English people so much blood and treasure. The historian says:—

"The merchants of England complained loudly of these outrages; the nation was fired with resentment, and cried for vengeance; but the minister appeared cold, negligent, and torpid."

"He knew that a war would involve him in such difficulties as most of necessity endangers his administration. The

treasure which he now employed for domestic purposes, must

in that case be expended in military armaments; the wheels of

war, which he had raised his influence would, on

the imposition of fresh taxes, necessarily go round,

and the war, would fill up the measure of popular resources

against his person and ministry. Moved by these considerations, he industriously endeavored to avoid a rupture, and to obtain some sort of satisfaction by due of meaures and negotiations, in which he betrayed his own fears to such a degree as to induce the Spaniards to persist in their depredations, and enraged the court of Madrid to disregard the remonstrances of the British Ambassador."

Such is the picture of Walpole's foreign policy; and how close is the copy we are now presenting of it! Under the scourge of Spanish outrage, he was cold, phlegmatic, and torpid; and such is the conduct of our Secretary under British outrage. He wanted the public treasure for party purposes, and neglected the public defenses. Our Ministry want the public lands and the public money for *doucours* to the States, and leave the Union without forts and ships. Walpole sought some sort of satisfaction by dint of negotiation; our Minister does the same. The British Minister at Madrid was paralyzed by the timidity of the Cabinet at home; so is ours paralyzed at London by our submission to Mr. Fox.

The result of the whole was, accumulated outrage, coalitions against England, universal war, the disgrace of the Minister, and the elevation

of the man to the highest place in his country,

and to the highest pinnacle of glory, whom

Walpole had dismissed from the lowest place in

the British army—that of colonel of horse—for

the political offence of voting against him. The

elder William Pitt—the dismissed colonel—conduct

with glory and success the war which the

timidity of Walpole begat; and that the smallest

circumstances might not be wanting to the

completeness of the parallel, our prime Minister

here has commenced his career with issuing an

order for treating our military and naval officers

as Pitt was treated by Walpole, and for the same

identical offence!

[CONCLUDED ON THE FOURTH PAGE.]

THE MCLEOD CASE.

The New York New World, (conducted by a Whig,) after mentioning the decision of the New York Court against discharging McLeod, says:

"There is one painful circumstance connected with this controversy, of which we feel heartily ashamed. We refer to the position in which this decision leaves Mr. Webster. He is not only convicted, as we think, of gross misconstruction of the law, but he is also committed to a line of policy which he cannot prosecute."

The same paper adds:

"Whether Mr. Webster be right in the point of law or not, he was guilty of a most reckless indiscretion in publishing such an opinion in an official communication to the British Government, when he knew that in a few days the Supreme Court were to sit in solemn argument upon the question, and some of the ablest counsel in the State had staked their professional reputation upon an opinion directly the reverse. We shall be glad to see him extricate himself with

out further compromising the dignity of the Ministry which he heads. We think it a task which will require the exercise of all his powers."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 27, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Oxford Democratic Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and also the Towns and Plantations c-imposing the Oxford Sonatorial District, are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be held at the Court House in Paris, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators, County Treasurer, and Register of Deeds, to be supported at the ensuing election.

All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate, over fifty and under one hundred and twenty-five, over one hundred and twenty-five and under two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and less than four hundred, four; over four hundred, five Delegates.

Per Order of the County Committee.

Paris, June 21, 1841.

MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. Benton on the McLeod case will be found in to-day's paper. Notwithstanding its length, we hope our readers will give it an attentive and careful perusal. The management of our foreign relations, at the present time, is a subject of deep interest to all lovers of our country's interest, honor and integrity. Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox, and his instructions to the Attorney General, have induced the very general belief that the present administration has committed an egregious error, and compromised the honor of the nation to propitiate the favor of England; and this belief is the more firmly established by the decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. The facts in the case, as recapitulated by Mr. Benton and other Senators, are overwhelming to Mr. Webster, and force conviction on the mind that he is not a better friend to his country now than during the last war.

Mr. Fox's letter to Mr. Webster, is derogatory to us in its terms and insulting in its spirit, and such a letter as he would not have ventured to indite to Mr. Forsyth, for it would not have been answered or would have been permitted to leave the country.

Mr. Fox knew his man, and that his demand was

made of a *changed administration*; hence his change of manner and arrogance, so insulting to us as a nation, and so cowardly complied with. Mr. Webster interested himself for this *British murderer*, because

Mr. Fox threatened serious consequences if it were not done. How humiliating! How dishonorable to yield to the demand before that threat was withdrawn, or even at all. Mr. Benton does justice to this subject, and exhibits the soiled plumes in Mr. Webster's cap too plainly to be mistaken—that he is thoroughly British at heart. If our Boundary question is managed in the same manner, it will not be long before the whole "disputed territory" will be ceded to England. She will only have to demand the cession, and *threaten serious consequences*, if not complied with; and our just inheritance, secured by the blood and treasure of our forefathers, will be transferred to England. We hope our readers will peruse the speech, if for no other reason, that they may properly understand the manner in which our foreign relations are conducted.

If the ex-officers do not get their fingers into the Treasury again to the tune of ten dollars a day, it will not be from want of effort. We see they have renewed the Lincoln Patriot at Waldeborough, which has been suspended four months. They have stopped for want of patronage, and the Oxford Democrat at Paris. These papers are of course without subscribers, and are started again with somebody's money. Whose is it? Let the tax-paying people take care it shall not be theirs.

The above is from the Kennebec Journal, one of the most mendacious Federal prints published in New England. We would inform the Editor of the Journal that the money for the support of the Democratic party, the opposition of course, goes to the Whig party.

The Review of the proceedings of that Legislature recently published by a "Citizen of Maine," furnishes some reasons for this extraordinary action.

It shows that one or two days were lost, at the beginning of the session, in a foolish quarrel among the Federalists, about the speakership of the House.

It shows that several days were lost in the organization of the Valuation Committee, in whose charge was placed the most laborious business of the session. It was not organized until the Legislature had been in session fourteen days.

It shows that more than a week's time was uselessly spent in the various debates upon that notorious humbug the County Officer Bill.

It shows that one or two days were spent in passing some resolutions, for no other or better purpose than to catch Senator Williams in a trap, above 30 soldiers, as we understand. Great Britain well knows that the councils which pre-

dicted the fall of the Whig Government would sacrifice territory and honor that lie had power, take full possession of the Territory on the then next 4th of July.

He is now Secretary of State. What does he recommend? Aye, what does he? What did our last federal Legislature? and what is Gov. Kent doing? So very peaceably disposed has our government become that England thinks it worth while to retain upon the Territory not

and did not catch any body after all."

It shows that four days were wasted upon a foolish quarrel that grew out of the passage of these *humbug* resolutions. On the 20th of February, when a protest against the resolutions was offered in the House, it was found that forty Federal Representatives were absent, when the

Federalists, therefore, were in a minority of the body. This minority in order to prevent the protest from going upon the journals of the House, actually ran off, and left the House the whole day, without a quorum. The Federalists then, (having ministered their forces) con-

sumed three days in a mock trial upon a breach of decorum, committed under great provocation, by one of their opponents, while they said nothing at all about those of their friends who ab-

stained from their seats, and refused to obey a lawful precept requiring them to return.

It shows that, in the Senate, on the 3d and 6th of April, "no business was transacted for want of a quorum."

It shows that some fifteen or twenty members of the Legislature have obtained offices during the year, either under the General or State Government; and justly says that the list is doubtful, far from being perfect.

These facts commend themselves strongly to the people's consideration. They show a neglect of public business by the Legislature, last winter, which cannot easily be excused. The Federalists promised to signalize their enjoyment of power, by works of "retrenchment and reform"—but we appeal to truth to say whether the "spoils of office" have not engrossed their chief attention, and whether they have economized to the extent of a single dollar of the public money! Let the honest men who were seduced into the support of Federalism, last fall, compare its *profession* then, with its practice now, and ask themselves, in all candor and seriousness, if they have not been deceived!

scended from their seats, and refused to obey a lawful precept requiring them to return.

It shows that, in the Senate, on the 3d and 6th of April, "no business was transacted for want of a quorum."

It shows that some fifteen or twenty members

of the Legislature have obtained offices during

the year, either under the General or State Government;

and justly says that the list is doubtful, far from being perfect.

These facts commend themselves strongly to

the people's consideration. They show a neg-

lect of public business by the Legislature, last

winter, which cannot easily be excused. The

Federalists promised to signalize their enjoy-

ment of power, by works of "retrenchment and

reform"—but we appeal to truth to say whether

the "spoils of office" have not engrossed their

chief attention, and whether they have econ-

omized to the extent of a single dollar of the pub-

to obey a
3d and
acted for
members
a during
ate Gov-
s doubt-
strongly to
now a ne-
ture, last
d. The
enjoyment
and re-
whether
econ-
the pub-
were se-
last fall,
practice
and se-

ICS.

onal in-
a man is
situ-
hundreds
e friends
is, ne-
pote
belong
the present
orded for
one Club
or this,
the officer
should
Courts
adminis-
sustain
tian his
Here
repi.—
er bare

before he
his own
tivity offi-
ver, and
ill was
a federa-
is party

of the
Blood
re, said
ole fed-
near the
to be
on had
brought
brought
un-
ll, who
id led,
d Van
soon as
instituted
The
ord of
their
ck of the
not has
on his

N. E.

Maine
at Feb-
reside
ly.—

omes he
t did
Gov.
d has
inks it
y not
Great
a pre-
itory
ation
ard—

have
ever

We

oted

all

Indi-
try,

ask
it.

In every considerable town in the Union may be due to the Senate as to talk of coercing it by found more men who formerly acted with the any possible abridgement of its free action. Federalists, but who are now whigs, and say they have never changed, who once acted with the feds, and every one of the latter will say he has changed. Webster and Clay once were opposite politicians—now they are together. Which has changed? Webster was never accused of it. Yet one or the other must have changed. Clay was once a Democrat, yet he is now with Webster; who has not changed?

The whigs are in favor of all the measures of the old Federal party, and all of them boast that they support now the measures they ever have. The man who will tell you the Whig party is not the old Federal party, or the present Democratic party, will not scruple to tell you a falsehood whenever he finds it for his interest. The reason they have so often changed their name is, because their federal principles make every name odious which they assume.—*Belfast Journal.*

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, July 14.

IN SENATE.—Mr. Linn talked through the morning hour on the subject of removals. Mr. Clay presented a memorial from New York, in favor of a Bankrupt Law. Three bills were received from the House—that for the support of pauper lunatics, and the two bills for the payment of Navy Pensions, and the purchase of ordnance. They were referred—the first to the Committee of the Whole—the last to the Naval Committee.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was then taken up.—An amendment was offered by Mr. Clay of Alabama, and amended by Mr. Clay of Kentucky. It provides that the bills of the bank shall not be received during suspension, and that such suspension shall be a cause of forfeiture of charter.

Mr. Benton offered two amendments which were rejected. One was to strike out the clause forbidding the establishment of any other bank during the continuance of this, and the other proposed to reduce the rate of interest on loans to 5 per cent.

An amendment was adopted, providing that if a suspension takes place during the recess of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide other custody for the public money.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, from the committee on Finance, reported the House bill, authorizing a loan of \$12,000,000. He expressed the hope that it might be immediately acted on.

IN THE HOUSE.—Mr. Young of New York, spoke his hour upon the McLeod resolution.—He dissented from the grounds taken by the President in the instructions to Mr. Crittenden, and expressed his hope that the course of justice in the case might not be retarded.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, submitting a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the call for information as to the seizures of American merchantmen by British armed cruisers.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, and took up the bill "making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and suppressing Indian hostilities." After various amendments and debates, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 15.

IN SENATE.—During the morning hour, Mr. Clay gave notice that he would move to put aside the special order—the National Bank—and take up the bill to create a National Debt—the Loan Bill.

Mr. Calhoun opposed the motion to take up the Loan Bill. The Bank bill ought to be prosecuted to the final decision. It too the exigencies of the Treasury were great, he would recommend an issue of Treasury Notes.

Mr. Clay said the policy of issuing Treasury Notes belonged to the last administration, and not to this. Mr. C. also spoke of the delay of public business by the opposition, and remarked that the reason of the delay in the Senate, was, that the minority governed it.

Mr. King said the Senator complained of three weeks and a half having been lost in amending his bill. Was not the Senator aware that it was himself and his friends had consumed most of that time? But now that the minority had to take it up, the Senate is told there must be a gag law. Did he understand that it was the intention of the Senator to introduce that measure?

Mr. King, "I will, sir; I will."

Mr. King, I tell the Senator, then, that he may make his arrangements at his boarding house for the winter.

Mr. Clay, "Very well, sir."

Mr. King, Did not the Senator, in the beginning of the session, press forward his favor of its measure, the Bank Bill, "removing the rubbish," as he called the Sub-Treasury, declaring that it could not be delayed a moment, in order to give the people this Bank Bill?—There was real necessity for it then, it existed still. He (Mr. King) to test that point, was ready, and he would undertake to make the proposition for his friends, to get through with their amendments to-day and to-morrow, or Monday at farthest. No; that would not do. The Senator did not now want to risk that.—Some of his friends were absent, they must be waited for. With whom then was the delay?

He (Mr. King) was truly sorry to see the honorable Senator so far forgetting what was right.

It is stated that 700 females committed suicide last year in France, and 2,300 men—making a total of 3,100 self-destroyers.

Since the first of January last there have arrived at New York 30,727 passengers from foreign countries.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

15 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston on Saturday from Liverpool, which place she left on the 4th, making her passage in 13 days. The C. brought 74 passengers to Halifax, landed 27 there, and took on board 6 for Boston.

The Acadia arrived home on the morning of the 29th, in ten and half days from Halifax.

The Great Western, although 16 days out, had not arrived at Bristol.

Every vestige of hope for the safety of the President had flown.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—All England

is in a ferment. Parliament was dissolved on the 22d of June, by the following speech from the Throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: On a full consideration of the present state of public affairs, I have come to the determination of proroguing this Parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

The paramount importance of the trade and industry of the country, and my anxiety that the exigencies of the public service be provided for in the manner less burdensome to the community, have induced me to resort to the means which the Constitution has entrusted me, of ascertaining the sense of my people upon the matters which so deeply concern their welfare.

I entertain the hope that the progress of public business may be facilitated, and the divisions injurious to the cause of steady policy and useful legislation may be removed by the authority of a new Parliament, which I shall direct to be summoned without delay.

[Thanks to the Commons for supplies.]

My Lords and Gentlemen: In the exercise of my prerogative I can have no other object than that of securing the rights and promoting the interests of my subjects, and relying on the cooperation of my Parliament and the loyal zeal of my people for support in the adoption of such measures as are necessary to maintain that high station among the nations of the world, which it is my desire to give to my country.

The Elections are progressing with great spirit throughout the United Kingdom; but it is impossible to say which of the great political parties will triumph. Each anticipates a majority of 50; but up to the evening of the 2d, the late ministerial party had the best of it—the latest returns standing thus; Liberals 159, Conservatives 140.

Lord Palmerston has been rejected for Liverpool by majority of 1361.

Lord John Russell has been returned for London.

FRANCE: UNSETLED.—The party adverse to the peace of Europe is again beginning to be active. The war mania is again rising; and some of Louis Philippe's Ministers show a disposition to encourage it.

PORTUGAL.—The ministerial crisis has been brought to a close, and a new cabinet formed.—The financial affairs of Portugal are still in a very deplorable condition.

GREECE.—The island of Candia is still in arms. France indicates some intention of countenancing this movement, and King Otho has already done so.

DEATH OF MADAME CATALINA.—She expired at her casino, on the banks of Lac di Como on the 20th of last month, in the 61st year of her age.

The money market, at the latest dates, was languid—the Cotton market improved.

The business in the manufacturing towns was in a low condition, and wages of operatives had been reduced—which had occasioned dissatisfaction, and turn-outs had been frequent.

The India mail had arrived, brought no definite news from China. Preparations were making in India for sending a large reinforcement to Canton.

The young Queen of Spain is said to be in a bad state of health.

THE POST OFFICE REFORM.

Mr. Granger's "Reform" in the Post Office, seems to operate on even the Federal Editors, in any thing but a friendly way. The New World says:

"The Post Office, since it has been under the management of the present Postmaster General is in a truly deplorable condition. Mr. Granger may be a very good intriguing politician, a first rate abolitionist, and a great minister of state, but he is a miserable manager of the Post. The deputies, whom he has appointed, are constantly making the most vexatious blunders; and it is high time that the newspaper press should expose them."

The Boston Courier copies an announcement that there is to be no Eastern Mail hereafter, from New York, on the Sabbath, and adds:

"We find this announcement in the Journal of Commerce of Monday, and presume it to be authentic. So we are to have no Southern mail on Monday, during the remainder of Mr. Francis Granger's Administration—which we hope will be a short one, and the shorter the better.—He has never made for any thing but a political demagogue, and owes his present position to his everlasting clamor for office—like some others who have succeeded in obtaining important places, to which they had no earthly claim, nor qualification, except their skill in the accomplished science of mendacity."

MCLEOD.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, that Judge Cowan's Decision, will be sustained by nine-tenths of the bar of the State of New York, out of the city, and by a large majority of the Bar in the city. He says a majority of the People, without distinction of party, approves the decision in length and breadth.

It is stated that 700 females committed suicide last year in France, and 2,300 men—making a total of 3,100 self-destroyers.

Since the first of January last there have arrived at New York 30,727 passengers from foreign countries.

THE BANK.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Wednesday, says:

"It is now generally conceded, we believe, that a Bank constituted according to the provisions of Mr. Clay's bill, cannot be had. If by any chance it should get through the two Houses, it will be vetoed by the President. Such, at any rate, is the prevailing belief. And what is more, the case will be the same at the next session, and for the next three and a half years; and how much longer, we cannot tell.

"Practically it makes but little difference which course is taken, so far as a Bank is concerned; for if the Cabinet bill should pass, we presume the stock would not be taken; and we have great doubts whether it would, even with such a bill as Mr. Clay's."

THE PAMPHLET.—A pamphlet faithfully detailing the rascallities of the federal majority in the last session of the Legislature, has lately been published in Augusta. Collected together, as may be supposed, their misdeeds are revolting even to the perpetrators; and thus, we find that all the federal prints are kicking against it.—But, verily, it is hard to "kick against the pricks."

They tremble like Belshazzar, at the fate which is shadowed forth to them; they read the "Mene, Tekel," and will find the translation correct.—We wish our Augusta friends would keep the pamphlet "before the people"—let them see what sort of a serpent federalism is.—*Belfast Journal.*

Quick.—An Express was run from Boston to New York on Saturday last, by way of Worcester, Springfield and New Haven, 247 miles, in ten hours and sixteen minutes! It carried the Foreign News.—*Argus.*

The Lincoln Patriot, after a suspension of about four months, has again made its appearance.

There are 525 Post Offices in the State of Maine.

Democratic Caucus at Buckfield!

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of Buckfield will meet at the Town House on Saturday next, (31st inst.) at 5 o'clock, P. M., to choose delegates to attend the Convention to be held at Paris on the eighteenth of next month.

Per Order.
Buckfield, July 26, 1841.

MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. Joseph Walker, Mr. Waterman T. Hewett, Esq., of Natchez, Miss., to Miss Sarah W., daughter of Col. H. R. Parsons, of this town.

In Buckfield, by Rev. G. Thomas, Mr. Joseph Hardison, of Sangersville, to Miss Clarendon Morrill, of Sumner.

In Turner, by E. Martin, Esq., Mr. Benjamin Soule to Miss Ollie Creach, both of Turner.

Teeth! Teeth!! Teeth!!!

DR. LE-FAVOUR.—Operative Mechanical and Medical Dental Surgeon, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Paris and vicinity that he has taken rooms at the "Mansion House," on Paris Hill, where he will be happy to receive the commands of those who need operations in "Dental Surgery." To those who have been so unfortunate as to lose their teeth, Dr. L. would say, "you can have them replaced in such a manner as to perfectly resemble nature and defy detection."

Also—Persons having DECAYING TEETH can have them cleaned & filled with Gold so as to prevent further decay, and remedy an unpleasant breath, which is usually the effect of decaying teeth.

Children's teeth growing irregularly may be regulated and made to grow in "proper shape."

All operations are warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or no charge will be made.

Paris, July 29.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Elijah Walker, late of Livermore in said county, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the date of his death, he allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and to attend to that service at the place of the late residence of said deceased, on the 2d of August next, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 5 o'clock, P. M.; and also will be in session at Livermore Falls at the Tavern of Nathaniel Mayo, on the second Thursday of November next, beginning and ending at the hours aforesaid.

AARON BARTON, JR.
NATHANIEL MAYO.

Livermore, July 10, 1841.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SS.—Western District Court, at Paris, June Term, A. D. 1841.

WILLIAM MORSE.—Waterford in said county of Oxford, yeoman, Plaintiff v. William Morse, Jr., yeoman, George B. Morse, and Charlotte M. Morse, Jr., of Oxford, all said Waterford, and Catharine J. Morse of Poland in said county of Cumberland, single woman, all the proper children and heirs at law of the late William Morse, Junr., deceased, of said Waterford, deceased. In a place of covenant broken, for that the said William Morse, Junr., deceased, in his life time, on the twenty-third day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-four, at said Paris, by his deed of that date, duly executed, acknowledged and recorded and in Court to be produced, in consideration of the sum of five hundred dollars paid him by the said plaintiff, conveyed unto the said plaintiff a certain piece of land situated and lying in Waterford aforesaid, being one half acre of land with the house thereon, wherein the plaintiff then lived. Said piece of land was in the form of an irregular square, bounded on the greater sides by road, so as to exclude the nursery. Also one undivided half in quantity and quality of all the residue and remainder of that certain parcel of land lying in Waterford aforesaid, which the said William Morse, Junr., deceased, purchased of one Enoch Perry by deed dated the tenth day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-four, being the north part of lot numbered three in the said Waterford lots in said town of Waterford. To hold to him the said land with his heirs and assigns forever. And the said William Morse, Junr., deceased, did then covenant with the plaintiff, his heirs and assigns, that he would warrant and defend forever the plaintiff to him the said plaintiff's heirs and assigns against the lawful claims and demands of all persons claiming by, through or under him. And now the plaintiff in fact says that at the time of making and executing the deed aforesaid of William Morse, Junr., deceased, to the said plaintiff and plaintiff were encumbered by a mortgage given by the said William Morse, Junr., in his life time, and executed to Enoch Perry aforesaid, duly acknowledged, executed and recorded, and in consequence thereof the plaintiff, who has obtained of the premises aforesaid, and so the plaintiff says the said William Morse, Junr., deceased, by his covenant aforesaid hath kept but hath broken the same.—To the damage of the said plaintiff, as he says, the sum of one thousand dollars.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SS.—Western District Court, June Term, A. D. 1841.

In the above action it being suggested to the Court that William Morse, Junr., one of the defendants, was held out of the State at the time of the service of the original writ: Whereupon the Court ordered, That the plaintiff cause the said William Morse, Junr., to be notified of the pendency of this suit, by publishing an attested copy of the writ and of this order of Court thereon in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said county, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirteen days at least, before the next term of this Court to

[CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.]

Sir, I consider the instructions to Mr. Crittenden as most unfortunate and deplorable. They have sunk the national character in the eyes of England and of Europe. They have lost us the respect which we gained by the late war, and by the glorious administration of Jackson. They bring us into contempt, and encourage the haughty British to push us to extremities. We shall feel the effect of this deplorable diplomacy in our impending controversies with that people; and happy and fortunate it will be for us, if, by correcting our error, retracing our steps, recovering our manly attitude, discarding our distribution schemes, and preparing for war, we shall be able thereby to prevent war, and to preserve our rights.

I have never believed our English difficulties free from danger. I have not spoken upon the Northeastern question but the Senator from that State who sits on my right (looking at Senator Williams) knows my opinion. He knows that I have long believed that nothing could save the rights of Maine but the war *courteous of our Government*. Preparation for war might prevent war, and save the rights of the State. This has been my opinion; and to that point have all my labors tended. I have avoided speeches; I have opposed all distributions of land money; I have gone for ships, forts and cannon—the *ultima ratio* of Republics as well as kings. I go for them now and declare it is my opinion that the only way to obtain our rights, and to avoid natural war with England, is to convert our public lands and surplus revenue, when we have it, into cannon, ships, and forts.

Hard pressed on the instructions to Mr. Crittenden—prostrate and defenceless there—the gentlemen on the other side take refuge under the letter to Mr. Fox, and celebrate the harmony of its periods, and the beauty of its composition. I grant its merit in these particulars. I admit the beauty of the style, though attenuated into gossamer thinness and illusive weakness. I agree that the Secretary writes well. I admit his ability even to compose a prettier letter in less than forty days. But what has all this to do with the question of right and wrong—of honor and shame—of war and peace—with a foreign Government? In a contest of rhetoricians, it would indeed be important; but in the contests of nations, it dwindles into insignificance. The statesman wants knowledge, firmness, patriotism, and invincible adherence to the rights, honor, and interests of his country. These are the characteristics of the statesmen; and tried by these tests, what becomes of this letter, so encomiastically dwelt upon here? Its knowledge is shown by a mistake of the law of nations—its firmness, by yielding to a threat—its patriotism, by taking the part of foreigners—its adherence to the honor, rights and interests of our own country, by surrendering McLeod without recrimination, or even demanding one word of address or apology for the outrage on the Caroline!

This letter, besides its fatal concessions, deficient in manly tone—in American feeling, in nerve—in force—in resentment of injurious imputations—and in enforcement of our just claims to redress for blood spilt, territory invaded, and flag insulted.

The whole spirit of the letter is feeble and deprecatory. It does not repeat, but begs off. It does not recriminate, but defends. It does not resent insult—not even the audacious threat—which is never once complained of, nor even alluded to.

This letter is every way an unfortunate production. It does not even show the expense and trouble we took to prevent our citizens from crossing the line and joining the Canadian insurgents. It does not show the expense we were at in raising a new regiment of infantry expressly for that service, (several voices said yes, yes, mentions that.) Good, let it be credited accordingly. But it does not mention the appropriation of \$650,000 made at one time for that object: it does not mention the numerous calls upon the militia authority and the civil authorities along the line to assist in restraining our people; it does not mention the arrests of persons, and seizures of arms, which we made; it does not mention the prosecution, which we instituted; it does not show that for two years we were at great expense and trouble to restrain our people; and that this expense and trouble was brought on us by the excitement produced by the affair of the Caroline. The British brought us an immense expense by that affair for which they render us no thanks, and the Secretary fails to remind them. The letter does not repeat, with the indignant energy which the declaration required, that we had “permitted” our citizens to arm and join the insurgents. It repels it, to be sure, but too feebly and gently, and it omits altogether what should never be lost sight of in this case, that the British have taken great vengeance on our people for their rashness in joining this revolt. Great numbers of them were killed in action; many were hanged; and many were transported to the extremities of the world—to Van Dieman’s land, under the antarctic circle—where they pine out a miserable existence, far, far, and forever removed from kindred, home and friends.

The faults of the letter are fundamental and radical—such as no beauty of composition, no tropes and figures, no flowers of rhetoric, can balance or gloss over. The objections go to its spirit and substance—to errors of fact and law—to its tameness and timidity—and to its total omission to demand redress from the British Government for the outrage on the Caroline, which that Government has now assumed. She has now assumed that outrage for the first time—assumed it after three years of

silence, and in the assumption, offers not one word of apology or of consolation to our wounded feelings. She clasps her arms aghast, and avows the offence; and our Secretary, in his long and beautiful letter, finds no place to insert a demand for this assumed outrage. He gives up the subject, and demands nothing of the sovereign. He lets go the servant, and does not lay hold of the master. This is a grievous omission. It is tantamount to a surrender of all claim for any redress of any kind. McLeod, the perpetrator, is given up; he is given up without conditions. The English Government assumes this offence—demands his release—offers us no satisfaction, and him up, and ask no satisfaction! The letter demands nothing—literally nothing; and in that respect degrades us as much as the surrender upon a threat had degraded us.

This is a most material point, and I mean to make it clear. I mean to show that the Secretary, in giving up the alleged instrument, has demanded nothing from the assuming superior; and thus I will do him the justice to show, by reading from his own letter, I have examined it carefully, and can find but two places where the slightest approach is made, not even to a demand for redress, but to the suggestion of an intimation of wish on our side ever to hear the name of the Caroline mentioned again. These two places are on the two concluding pages of the letter. If there are others, let gentlemen point them out, and they shall be read. The two paragraphs I discover are these:—

“The undersigned trusts, that when her Britannic Majesty’s Government shall present the grounds, at length, on which they justify the local authorities of Canada, in attacking and destroying the property of the United States are such as the undersigned has now represented them, and that the Government of the United States has always manifested a sincere disposition to see those laws effectually administered. If there have been cases in which individuals, only obnoxious to punishment, have escaped, it is no more than happens in regard to other laws.”

“The Student instructs the undersigned to my conclusion, that he confidently trusts that this, and all other questions of difference between the two Governments, will be treated by the full exercise of such a spirit of candor, justice, and mutual respect, as shall give assurance of long continuance of peace between the two countries.”

This is all that I can see that looks to the possible contingency of any future allusion to the case of the Caroline. Certainly nothing could be a more complete abandonment of our claim to redress. The first paragraph goes no further than to “trust” that the grounds may be presented which “justify”—a strange word in a contest of rhetoricians, it would indeed be important; but in the contests of nations, it dwindles into insignificance. The statesman wants knowledge, firmness, patriotism, and invincible adherence to the rights, honor, and interests of his country. These are the characteristics of the statesmen; and tried by these tests, what becomes of this letter, so encomiastically dwelt upon here? Its knowledge is shown by a mistake of the law of nations—its firmness, by yielding to a threat—its patriotism, by taking the part of foreigners—its adherence to the honor, rights and interests of our own country, by surrendering McLeod without recrimination, or even demanding one word of address or apology for the outrage on the Caroline!

This letter, besides its fatal concessions, deficient in manly tone—in American feeling, in nerve—in force—in resentment of injurious imputations—and in enforcement of our just claims to redress for blood spilt, territory invaded, and flag insulted.

The whole spirit of the letter is feeble and deprecatory. It does not repeat, but begs off. It does not recriminate, but defends. It does not resent insult—not even the audacious threat—which is never once complained of, nor even alluded to.

This letter is every way an unfortunate production. It does not even show the expense and trouble we took to prevent our citizens from crossing the line and joining the Canadian insurgents. It does not show the expense we were at in raising a new regiment of infantry expressly for that service, (several voices said yes, yes, mentions that.) Good, let it be credited accordingly. But it does not mention the appropriation of \$650,000 made at one time for that object: it does not mention the numerous calls upon the militia authority and the civil authorities along the line to assist in restraining our people; it does not mention the arrests of persons, and seizures of arms, which we made; it does not mention the prosecution, which we instituted; it does not show that for two years we were at great expense and trouble to restrain our people; and that this expense and trouble was brought on us by the affair of the Caroline. The British brought us an immense expense by that affair for which they render us no thanks, and the Secretary fails to remind them. The letter does not repeat, with the indignant energy which the declaration required, that we had “permitted” our citizens to arm and join the insurgents. It repels it, to be sure, but too feebly and gently, and it omits altogether what should never be lost sight of in this case, that the British have taken great vengeance on our people for their rashness in joining this revolt. Great numbers of them were killed in action; many were hanged; and many were transported to the extremities of the world—to Van Dieman’s land, under the antarctic circle—where they pine out a miserable existence, far, far, and forever removed from kindred, home and friends.

The faults of the letter are fundamental and radical—such as no beauty of composition, no tropes and figures, no flowers of rhetoric, can balance or gloss over. The objections go to its spirit and substance—to errors of fact and law—to its tameness and timidity—and to its total omission to demand redress from the British Government for the outrage on the Caroline, which that Government has now assumed. She has now assumed that outrage for the first time—assumed it after three years of

silence, and in the assumption, offers not one word of apology or of consolation to our wounded feelings. She clasps her arms aghast, and avows the offence; and our Secretary, in his long and beautiful letter, finds no place to insert a demand for this assumed outrage. He gives up the subject, and demands nothing of the sovereign. He lets go the servant, and repeals one financial system before another is established.

Sir, the case of McLeod is not isolated; it is not a solitary atom, standing by itself; but it is a feature in a large picture—a link in a long chain. It connects itself, with all the aggressive conduct of England towards this country by encroachments on the State of Maine; her insolence in searching our vessels on the coast of Africa—the confiscation of our slaves, wrecked on her islands, in their transit from one port of our country to another—her hatching in London for our Southern States what was hatched there above forty years ago for Domingo, the insurrection of our slaves and the destruction of their owners—and the ominous, unofficial intimations that the Union is bound for the debts of the States. The McLeod case mixes itself with the whole of these; and the success which has attended British threats in his case may bring us threats in all cases, and blows to back them—such blows as the towns of Syria lately received from the war steamers of Sopford and Napier.

The British are a great people—a wonderful people—and can perform as well as threaten. Occupying an island no larger than one of our principal States, they have taken possession of the commanding points in the four quarters of the globe, and predominate over an extent of land and water compared to which the greatest of empires—that of Alexander—that of the Romans—that of the Caliphs—was nothing but a digit. War is to them a distant occupation. Something like piracy on a vast scale, in which their fleets go forth to capture and destroy, and to return loaded with the spoils of plundered nations. Since the time of William the Conqueror, no hostile foot has trod their soil; and, safe thus far from the ravages of war at home, they are more ready to engage in ravages abroad. To strike—to crush—to plunder—to terrify—and to make peace—is their policy and their practice; and they look upon us, with our rich towns and defenceless coasts, as a fit subject for these compendious tactics. We all deprecate a war with that people—none deprecate it more than I do—but we shall never prevent it by truckling to their threats, and squandering the money in *doucours* to the States which ought to go to the common defence. The result of our first war with this people, shows what we could do, when only the fifth of our present numbers, in a seven years’ contest. The result of the second one shows that, at the end of two years, we can learn to fight—can get our hands in, and begin to conquer—and, in the event of a third war, we to the statesman whose timid tongue shall cry for peace at the end of two years!—We shall then just be getting ready to conquer; and two or three years more may give us the victories which will secure to us peace in all time to come.

The Americans are among the bravest people of the earth, and there is nothing which mortals dare which they will not attempt when bravely led. Their war history is yet in the womb of time. Peace is their policy; but, if much enforced, they shrink not from war. Defence is their first object; but they know how to return visits as well as to receive them. Of all the nations of the earth, the Americans are people to stand on the coasts of England and Ireland. The visits of kindred have sympathies and affections that books and laws cannot control.

As an American citizen, anxious for the peace and prosperity of my country, I do not treat this Administration to retrace its steps—to change its policy—to give up its plans of distribution, and of a paper money currency, to fail in the first year of a war—and to give us ships, forts, and cannon, and the hard money currency which our Constitution guarantees, and which the history of the world shows to be the only safe currency for individuals, or for nations, in peace or in war.

DR. SEARS’ UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN, Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THESE Italy Vegetable Pills are eminently well suited where Phthisis is required. They operate more effectually upon the Liver and Biliary ducts, than any other before referred to the public. They consequently set the parts in motion, and remove the obstructions which impede the free circulation of the blood. They are without a rival as the price for a box of thirty pills is only twenty-five cents. They are warranted to be composed of the very best materials. For certificates of titles and further particulars see bill of directions, which accompanies each box.

For persons who sell the genuine article will be furnished a certificate of Agency signed by the proprietor in their own handwriting.

All orders and remittances may be directed to BLAS DEL & THIRSTON, East Thomaston, the present proprietors.

AGENTS FOR THE BLOOD-ROOT PILLS
IN OXFORD COUNTY:

HIRAM HUBBARD, and THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill; O. H. Price, South Paris; L. Washburn, North Paris; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; L. S. Bumag, and S. Myrick, O. Taylor, Oxford; J. W. Stowell, Readfield; C. Kimball, Readfield; J. W. Stephen, Readfield; J. H. Walker, Peru; A. Cole, and Co., Readfield; P. Clark, Mitchell & Bradford, Turner; J. M. Dushoff, Canton; J. C. Cudliffe, A. Hold, and L. W. Attemore; C. H. Crafts, Minot.

130

Notice.

WHEREAS my son, John Tucker, a minor, has left me without my consent, this is to forbid all persons from harboring or training him on my account, as I shall not pay any debt of his contracting after this date.

JOHN TUCKER.

Dixfield, June 26, 1841.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

ALBERT WINSHIP, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Leavitt, Jr., late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, also the petition of the widow for an allowance out of said deceased’s personal estate:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said County, on the 23d day of September next, at ten o’clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

*Sw10 Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

ON the petition of Elbridge G. Hall, Administrator of the estate of Hobson Abbott, late of Andover, in said County, deceased, praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased:

Ordered,

That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Andover, in said County, on the 20th day of September next, at ten o’clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

*Sw10 Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

SAMUEL F. BROWN, Administrator of the estate of Lewis Drew, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Buckfield, in said County, on the 20th day of September next, at ten o’clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

*Sw10 Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

TIMOTHY GIBSON, Administrator of the estate of James M. Rand, late of Brownfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Brownfield, in said County, on the 20th day of September next, at ten o’clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

*Sw10 Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

JOSIAH DUDLEY, Guardian of Charles and Eveline Dudley, minor children of Moses Dudley, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of guardianship of the estate of said deceased:

Ordered,

That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 20th day of September next, at ten o’clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

*Sw10 Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

JOB PRINCE, Administrator of the estate of Harris Jones, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said County, on the 23d day of September next, at ten o’clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

*Sw11 Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

JOB PRINCE, Administrator of the estate of James Phillips, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said County, on the 23d day of September next, at ten o’clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

*Sw11 Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

JOB PRINCE, Administrator of the estate of James Phillips, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said

ISSUES
MISSING

ISSUES MISSING